



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection  
Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report  
for  
**Hamilton Department of Public Works**

### What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

### Susceptibility and Water Quality

Susceptibility is a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within its recharge area.

A source's susceptibility to contamination does *not* imply poor water quality.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, disinfecting, filtering, or treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests. To learn more about your water quality, refer to your water supplier's annual Consumer Confidence Reports.

**Table 1: Public Water System Information**

<i>PWS Name</i>	Hamilton Department of Public Works
<i>PWS Address</i>	Town Hall/P.O. Box 429
<i>City/Town</i>	Hamilton
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	3119000
<i>Local Contact</i>	Steve Kenney - DPW Director
<i>Phone Number</i>	978-468-5580

### Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including storm runoff, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

#### Purpose of this report:

This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contamination, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures.

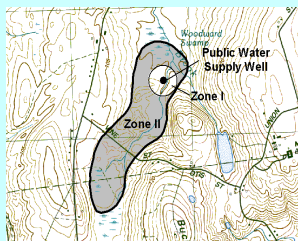
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

#### This report includes the following sections:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Source Water Protection
4. Appendices

### What is a Protection Area?

A well's water supply protection area is the land around the well where protection activities should be focused. Each well has a Zone I protective radius and a Zone II protection area.



### Glossary

**Aquifer:** An underground water-bearing layer of permeable material that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well.

**Hydrogeologic Barrier:** An underground layer of impermeable material (i.e. clay) that resists penetration by water.

**Recharge Area:** The surface area that contributes water to a well.

**Zone I:** The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. This area should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.

**Zone II:** The primary recharge area for the aquifer. This area is defined by hydrogeologic studies that must be approved by DEP. Refer to the attached map to determine the land within your Zone II.

## Section 1: Description of the Water System

### Zone II#: 370

*Susceptibility:* High

Well Name	Source ID#
School G.P. Well	3119000-02G

### Zone II#: 131

*Susceptibility:* High

Well Name	Source ID#
Patton G.P. Well	3119000-03G
Caisson Well	3119000-04G
Idlewood GP Well #1 & Satellite	3119000-05G
Idlewood GP Well #2	3119000-06G

Well Name	Source ID#
Bridge Street Tubular & GP Wells	3119000-01G

The Town of Hamilton's Water Department (Hamilton) is supplied by five (5) wells that draw water from various locations throughout Hamilton. The five (5) wells are located in two separate Zone IIs (refer to attached Source Water Assessment Program maps for individual well locations). Each well has a Zone I radius of 400 feet. The wells are located in an aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (i.e. clay) that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map of the Zone II.

The Caisson Wells, and Idlewood Wells 1 and 2 are treated at a centralized water treatment facility located on Pine Tree Drive. These wells have orthophosphate (Aqua-Mag) added for corrosion control, sodium hypochlorite added for disinfection, and sodium fluoride added to prevent tooth decay. A filtronic media is used for iron removal, with sodium sulfite used as a coagulant enhancer. The Patton Well and the School Street Well have orthophosphate (Aqua-Mag) added for corrosion control, hypochlorite added for disinfection, and sodium fluoride added to prevent tooth decay. The Bridge Street Tubular Wellfield and gravel packed wells are currently inactive, although Hamilton is exploring the possibility of redeveloping these wells for future use.

For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1 for a copy of the most recent Consumer Confidence Report. Drinking water monitoring reporting data is also available on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html>.

## Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

The land uses for both of Hamilton's Zone IIs consist primarily of a mixture of forest, residential, wetlands, crop and pasture, and open urban land uses (refer to attached map for details). Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2, with further detail provided in the Table of Regulated Facilities and Table of Underground Storage Tanks in Appendix B.

### Key issues include:

1. Inappropriate Activities in Zone I
2. Residential Land Use
3. Manure Storage or Spreading
4. Stormwater Catch Basins within Zone IIs
5. Comprehensive Wellhead Protection Planning

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for Hamilton is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use within the Zone II, as seen in Table 2.

**1. Inappropriate Activities in Zone I** – Many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non water supply activities such as homes, public roads, businesses, farms, or schools in the Zone I. Among the significant threats to water supplies are septic systems, pesticides and fertilizers, storm water runoff and underground storage tanks which often accompany these activities. Massachusetts wellhead protection regulations requires public water suppliers to own the Zone I, or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction.

### Inappropriate Activities in Zone I - Recommendations

- ✓ **Ownership or Control – School Street Well:** Hamilton is currently investigating options for ownership or control of the land that comprises the 400 foot Zone I radius for the School Street Well. If outright ownership is not an immediate option, Hamilton should attempt to negotiate a Conservation Restriction for the purposes of providing and promoting exclusive and perpetual protection of water supply and water quality.
- Patton Well:** Based on existing local maps and an agreement with the owner of the Patton Farm, it is difficult to determine if the 400 foot Zone I radius for the Patton Well has adequate land use controls in place. Work with the landowner to determine if the land use agreement is adequate to meet DEP Zone I restrictions.
- ✓ **Agreement Options** - Until land is available, attempt to obtain a *Memorandum of Understanding* and *Right of First Refusal*.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is an agreement between the landowner and public water supplier in which the landowner agrees not to engage in specific threatening activities. The MOU should be specific to the land use or activity. For instance, if the land is residential with a septic system the owner could agree not to place chemicals, petroleum products, or other hazardous or toxic substances, including septic system cleaners into the septic system, and that the system will be pumped at a specific frequency. Understanding how and activity threatens drinking water quality is an important component of developing and effective MOU.

Right of First Refusal is a legal document that gives the water supplier first chance to purchase land when it becomes available. See *Right of First Refusal* in Appendices.

### Benefits of Source Protection

Source Protection helps protect public health and is also good for fiscal fitness:

- Protects drinking water quality at the source
- Reduces monitoring costs through the DEP Waiver Program
- Treatment can be reduced or avoided entirely, saving treatment costs
- Prevents costly contamination clean-up
- Preventing contamination saves costs on water purchases, and expensive new source development

Contact your regional DEP office for more information on Source Protection and the Waiver Program.

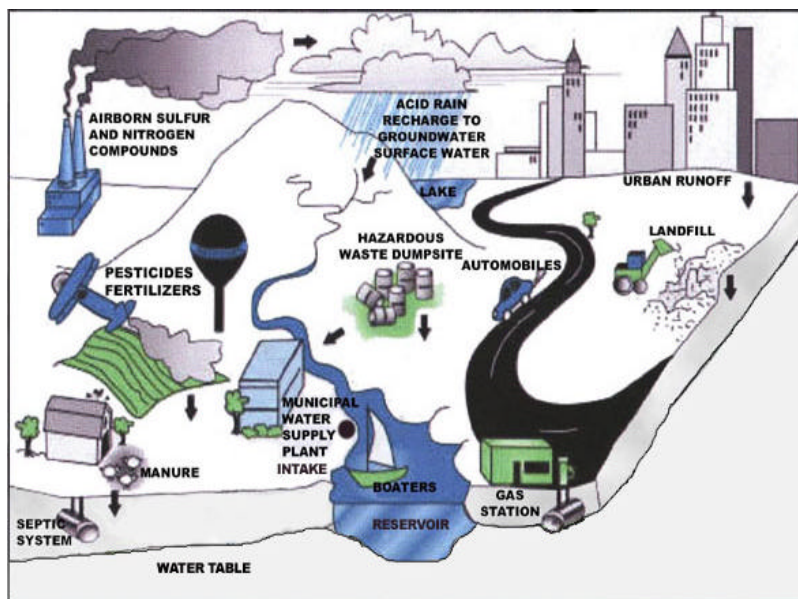


Figure 1: Sample watershed with examples of potential sources of contamination

- ✓ **Septic System Relocation** – Coordinate efforts with landowners in the School Street Zone I to determine the feasibility of relocating septic systems outside of the Zone I.

**2. Residential Land Use** - If managed improperly, household hazardous waste, septic systems, lawn care, and pet waste can all contribute to groundwater contamination. Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances.

If a septic system fails or is not properly maintained, it could be a potential source of microbial contamination. Fertilizers and pesticides contain hazardous chemicals that can travel through the soil and contaminate ground water if over-applied. Pet waste may contain bacteria, parasites, or viruses that are a health risk. Water supplies may also be threatened from improper use or disposal of chemical products used in homes or businesses. Steps to educate residents and businesses on proper disposal of these materials is the best defense against pollution.



#### **Residential Recommendations - Household Hazardous Waste:**

- ✓ **Proper Disposal** - Educate residents on the problem of disposing of hazardous materials in landfills, septic systems, wastewater treatment plants, storm drains, and on the ground. Encourage residents to participate in the Town of Hamilton's annual Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day. The Town of Hamilton accepts pesticides, fertilizers, acids, harsh cleaners, oil paints, alkaline, and paint cleaners for recycling during this annual collection.
- ✓ **Alternative Products** - Provide residents with information on options that are available to substitute less hazardous substances for many products used in the home.

#### **Residential Recommendations - Septic systems:**

- ✓ **System Care** - Educate residents on private septic systems about using cleaning compounds that are safe for the septic system, on proper disposal practices, i.e. only sanitary waste in the septic system. Information on septic systems can be found at Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protections website <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/files/yoursyst.htm>.
- ✓ **Proper Disposal** - Residents should dispose of used oil, antifreeze, paints, and other household chemicals properly - not in septic systems.

#### **Residential Recommendations - Lawn Care and Landscaping:**

- ✓ **Environmentally Sound Lawn Care** - Provide educational materials to residents about the proper application of pesticides or fertilizers. Landscape with native grasses, native flowering plants and trees and shrubs. Once established native plants require less water and may not require fertilizer, herbicide or pesticide use. Encourage the use of native plants and landscaping by establishing a demonstration area at a town facility. Information on environmentally sound lawn care practices can be obtained from the Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture Pesticide Bureau's website at <http://www.massdfa.org>.

#### **What are "BMPs?"**

Best Management Practices are structural (i.e. oil & grease trap catch basins), nonstructural (i.e. hazardous waste collection days) or managerial measures that are used to protect and improve surface water and groundwater quality.

#### **Residential Recommendations - Heating Oil Tanks:**

- ✓ **Aboveground Storage Tanks** - Provide educational materials to residents regarding the proper storage of liquid petroleum products in aboveground storage tanks. The Department requires all Wellhead protection zoning and non zoning controls to prohibit the siting of liquid petroleum products storage in Zone II unless such storage is aboveground, on an impervious surface and either in a container or in an aboveground tank within a building, or in an area that has a containment system designed and operated to hold either 10 percent of the total possible storage capacity of all containers, or 110% of the largest container storage capacity whichever is greater. Consult with the local fire department for any additional local code requirements regarding aboveground storage tanks. A fact sheet on basement or outside oil tank can be obtained from the Barnstable County Department of Health And Environment at <http://www.CapeCod.net/bcdhe/oil/oil.htm>.

## Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

The activities listed in Table 2 are those that typically use, produce, or store contaminants of concern, which, if managed improperly, are potential sources of contamination (PSC).

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from the potential source of contamination provided facilities are using best management practices (BMPs). If BMPs are in place, the actual risk may be lower than the threat ranking identified in Table 2. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal, state and/or local levels, to further reduce the risk.

**Table 2: Land Use in the Protection Areas (Zones I and II)**

For more information, refer to Appendix 2: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area

Activities	Quantity	Threat*	Zone II ID#	Potential Source of Contamination*
<b>Agricultural</b>				
Manure Storage or Spreading	Numerous	H	131, 370	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
<b>Commercial</b>				
Gas Stations	1	H	131	Automotive fluids and fuels: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
<b>Residential</b>				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Numerous	M	131, 370	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care/Gardening	Numerous	M	131, 370	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems / Cesspools	Numerous	M	131, 370	Household hazardous waste: improper disposal, and microbial contaminants
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Aboveground Storage Tanks	15+	M	131, 370	Materials stored in tanks: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	2	M	131, 370	Fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, cleaning and other chemicals; over- application or improper management of fertilizers and pesticides on athletic fields; parking areas; spills, leaks, or improper handling
Stormwater Drains/ Retention Basins	Numerous	L	131, 370	Debris, pet waste, and chemicals in stormwater from roads, parking lots, and lawns
Transmission Line Rights-of-Way-Type: natural gas	2	L	370	Construction and corridor maintenance, over-application or improper handling of pesticides
Underground Storage Tanks	7	H	131, 370	Petroleum products: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Wastewater Treatment Plant/Collection Facility/ Lagoon	1	M	370	Treatment chemicals or equipment maintenance materials: improper handling or storage; wastewater: improper management

Water Supply Protection Area % that is Sewered = 0%

**Notes:**

- When specific potential contaminants are not known, typical potential contaminants or activities for that type of land use are listed. Facilities within the watershed may not contain all of these potential contaminant sources, may contain other potential contaminant sources, or may use Best Management Practices to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking water supplies.
- For more information on regulated facilities, refer to Appendix 3: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area information about these potential sources of contamination.
- For information about Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites in your protection areas, refer to Appendix B: Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites.

\* **THREAT RANKING** - The rankings (high, moderate or low) represent the relative threat of each land use compared to other PSCs. The ranking of a particular PSC is based on a number of factors, including: the type and quantity of chemicals typically used or generated by the PSC; the characteristics of the contaminants (such as toxicity, environmental fate and transport); and the behavior and mobility of the pollutants in soils and groundwater.



**3. Manure Storage or Spreading** - Animal waste from barnyards, manure pits and field application can pollute ground and surface water when not contained or applied properly. Manure leachate can flow overland to a watercourse and its components can move down through soil to enter groundwater and ultimately drinking water wells.

The nutrients in manure that boost plant growth can be a pollution hazard if the manure is improperly handled. By making Best Management Practices (BMPs) part of a conservation plan, animal owners can greatly reduce the chances of contamination. A manure system should prevent contamination of water in lakes, streams, springs and wells.

#### **Manure Storage or Spreading – Recommendations**

- ✓ **Best Management Practices** - Work with the Town to develop Best Management Practices that are the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing pollution from manure storage and spreading. Best Management Practices include properly storing manure, composting, establishing vegetative buffers, keeping animals out of streams, selecting pasture sites carefully, and safely storing commonly used chemicals found in barns.
- ✓ **Education** - Develop educational outreach that provides horse owners with best management practices.
- ✓ **Livestock Guidelines** - Work with the Hamilton Board of Health in developing livestock guidelines. These guidelines could include such issues as manure storage and disposal, paddock and grass turnout areas, and vegetated buffer zones.

**4. Stormwater Catch Basins within Zone IIs** – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets, parking areas and lawns. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, leakage from dumpsters, household hazardous waste, and contaminants from vehicle leaks, maintenance, washing or accidents.

#### **Stormwater Catch Basin Recommendations:**

- ✓ **Inspect, Maintain, and Clean** - Work with the Town and State to have catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Additionally, street and parking lot sweeping reduces the amount of potential contaminants in runoff. Note: Catch basin cleanings are classified as solid waste by DEP and must be handled and disposed in accordance with all regulations, policies, and guidance. In the absence of written approval from DEP, catch basin cleanings must be taken to a facility permitted by DEP to accept solid waste. For information on DEP's Nonpoint Competitive Grants Program Upcoming Funding Opportunity refer to: <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/mf/mfpubs.htm#wpa>.
- ✓ **Best Management Practices** - Work with the Town to develop Best Management Practices that are the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing pollution from nonpoint sources. Information is available at <http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/NPS/roads.html>.
- ✓ **Local Controls** - Encourage local officials to develop a local stormwater ordinance. For more information see <http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/ordinance/stormwater.htm>.
- ✓ **Storm Drain Stenciling Program** - Work with local watershed groups to institute a Storm Drain Stenciling Program. For more information on how to develop a storm drain stenciling program go to <http://www.earthwater-stencils.com>
- ✓ **Stormwater Planning** - Encourage local officials to become familiar with and begin to implement a stormwater management program to meet DEP's Phase II Storm Water Regulations. For additional information, refer to the Stormwater Management Information at <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/ww/wwpubs.htm#storm>.

**5. Comprehensive Wellhead Protection Planning** - Protection planning prevents drinking water contamination by managing the land area that supplies water to a well. A Wellhead Protection Plan coordinates community efforts, identifies protection strategies, establishes a timeframe for implementation, and provides a forum for public participation. There are numerous resources available to help communities in developing a plan for protecting drinking water supply wells.

#### **Top 5 Reasons to Develop a Local Wellhead Protection Plan**

- ❶ Reduces Risk to Human Health
- ❷ Cost Effective! Reduces or Eliminates Costs Associated With:
  - ♦ Increased groundwater monitoring and treatment
  - ♦ Water supply clean up and remediation
  - ♦ Replacing a water supply
  - ♦ Purchasing water
- ❸ Supports municipal bylaws, making them less likely to be challenged
- ❹ Ensures clean drinking water supplies for future generations
- ❺ Enhances real estate values – clean drinking water is a local amenity. A community known for its great drinking water in a place people want to live and businesses want to locate.

### Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ **Develop a land acquisition plan** - Land acquisition protects water supplies by limiting the land development potential. Acquisitions can be accomplished by municipal water systems through conservation restrictions, land banking, land purchases and land donations. Sample conservation restrictions are available at: <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/>.  
The Town of Hamilton is fortunate that its Zone IIs still have significant forest (refer to attached maps for percentage of forest). However, future development of Zone II is a major concern. The Department recommends that the town acquire Zone II land closest to the Zone I or land that is subject to high-risk development. For more information on land acquisition, refer to DEP's "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan".
- ✓ **Local Controls** - Coordinate efforts with local officials in Wenham and Topsfield to compare existing controls with current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2). For more information on DEP land use controls see <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/>.
- ✓ **Inspection Program** - Develop and implement an Inspection Program for facilities that generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous/toxic materials. Local Board of Health and Building Inspectors working on inspections often include floor drain and underground storage tanks. Local inspection programs can provide valuable technical assistance on Best Management Practices.
- ✓ **Develop a Wellhead Protection Plan** – Establish a local team, and refer them to <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/> for a copy of DEP's guidance, "Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Plan".

Other land uses and activities that may be potential contaminant sources include gas stations, transmission line rights-of-way, wastewater treatment facilities, oil and hazardous materials sites, and schools. Refer to Table 2 and Appendix 2 for more information about these land uses.

Identifying potential contaminant sources is an important initial step in protecting your drinking water sources. Further local investigation will provide more in-depth information and may identify new land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination. Once potential contaminant sources are identified, specific recommendations like those below should be used to better protect the Hamilton wells.

### Section 3: Source Water Protection

Implementing source protection measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) will reduce the Hamilton Water Supply System's susceptibility to contamination. Additional source protection recommendations are listed in Table 3 and the Key Issues above.

#### Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at [www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/](http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/) including:

1. Water Supply Protection Guidance Materials such as model regulations, Best Management Practice information, and general water supply protection information.
2. MA DEP SWAP Strategy
3. Land Use Pollution Potential Matrix
4. Draft Land/Associated Contaminants Matrix

#### Hamilton is commended for promoting source protection measures:

- Taking steps to address ownership/control issues of the Zone I at the School Street Well and the Patton Well.
- Adopting, through a Zoning Bylaw, a Groundwater Protection Overlay District that meets current MA Wellhead Protection Regulations 310 CMR 22.21(2).

Appendix 1 includes specific recommendations for each of the following:

#### ➤ **Partner with Local Businesses:**

Since many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials and produce hazardous waste products, it is essential to educate the business community about drinking water protection. Encouraging partnerships between businesses, water suppliers, and communities will enhance successful public drinking water protection practices.

#### ➤ **Provide Outreach to the Community:**

Public education and community outreach ensure the long-term protection of drinking water supplies. Awareness often generates community cooperation and support. Residents and business owners are more likely to change their behavior if they know where the wellhead protection recharge area is located; what types of land uses and activities pose threats; and how their efforts can enhance protection.

**Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations**

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
<b>Zone I</b>		
Does the Public Water Supplier (PWS) own or control the entire Zone I?	<b>YES</b> (Idlewood Wells, Caisson Well, and Bridge Street Wells)	Follow Best Management Practices (BMP's) that focus on good housekeeping, spill prevention, and operational practices to reduce the use and release of hazardous materials.
	<b>NO</b> (School Street Well and Patton Well)	Continue to investigate options for gaining ownership or control for these two sources.
Is the Zone I posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	<b>YES</b>	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is Zone I regularly inspected?	<b>YES</b>	Continue daily inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone I?	<b>Referenced above</b>	Continue monitoring non-water supply activities in Zone I.
<b>Municipal Controls</b> (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Does the municipality have Wellhead Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.21(2)?	<b>YES</b>	The Town's "Groundwater Protection Overlay District" bylaw meets 310 CMR 22.21(2). Refer to <a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/">www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/</a> for model bylaws and health regulations, and current regulations.
Do neighboring communities protect the Zone II areas extending into their communities?	<b>Unknown</b>	Work with neighboring municipalities to include Zone IIs in their wellhead protection controls.
<b>Planning</b>		
Does the PWS have a Wellhead Protection Plan?	<b>YES</b>	
Does the PWS have a formal "Emergency Response Plan" to deal with spills or other emergencies?	<b>YES</b>	Augment plan by developing a joint emergency response plan with fire department, Board of Health, DPW, and local and state emergency officials. Coordinate emergency response drills with local teams.
Does the municipality have a wellhead protection committee?	<b>YES</b>	Committee is comprised of citizens who participate in zoning and planning issues.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	<b>YES</b>	Fire Department conducts inspections. For more guidance see "Hazardous Materials Management: A Community's Guide" at <a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc">www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc</a>
Does the PWS provide wellhead protection education?	<b>NO</b>	Aim efforts at residential, commercial, and municipal uses within the Zone II. Implement plan to make SWAP Report available to citizens within the Zone II of Hamilton's wells.



➤ **Plan for the Future:**

One of the most effective means of protecting water supplies is planning, such as the adoption of local controls to protect watersheds and ground water. These controls may include health regulations, general ordinances, and zoning bylaws that prohibit potential sources of contamination from wellhead protection areas.

Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures. These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection.

## **Section 4: Additional Resources Available for Source Protection**

DEP staff, informational documents, and resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report as you continue to improve drinking water protection in your community.

The assessment and protection recommendations in this SWAP report are provided as a tool to spur community discussion, support ongoing source protection efforts, and help set local drinking water protection priorities.

The Hamilton Water Department should supplement this SWAP report with local information on potential sources of contamination and land uses. To aid in the protection of the wells, local information should be maintained and updated periodically to reflect land use changes in the Zone II. Use this information to set priorities, target inspections, focus education efforts, and to develop a long-term drinking water source protection plan.

### **Funding Resources:**

The Department's Wellhead Protection Grant Program and Source Protection Grant Program provide funds to assist public water suppliers in addressing Water Supply Source Protection through local projects. Protection recommendations discussed in this document may be eligible for funding under the Grant Program. For additional information, please refer to the program fact sheet from this year. Please note: each spring DEP posts a new Request for Response for the Grant program (RFR).

Other grants and loans are available through the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and other sources. For more information on grants and loans, visit the Bureau of Resource Protection's Municipal Services web site at: <http://www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/mf/mfpubs.htm>.

### **For More Information**

Contact Anita Wolovick in DEP's Wilmington Office at (978) 661-7768 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

Copies of this report have been provided to the public water supplier, town boards, and the local media.

## **Section 5: Appendices**

1. Protection Recommendations
2. Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area
3. Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas
4. Additional Documents on Source Protection in Hamilton